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AGRICULTURAL.

Manuring for Clover.

After clover begins to grow above the surface of the ground it is extremely difficult to apply tablet or barnyard manure to it, because the large leaf of clover needs all the sunlight and air it can get. Any substance which covers the clover, excluding the light, causes it to turn pale and ultimately kills the plant. We have sometimes seen in grain fields the clover entirely killed where weeds and scattered straw or a bundle of grain had been left on the surface when the field was cleared. We have known too, of clover being killed by drawing coarse manure and spreading on the surface, though of course the clover grew more luxuriantly in the spaces between the clods of manure, whose fertility was washed down to its roots.

Unless manure is partly raked down it does not pay to top dress grain with it, even before the clover seed is sown. It will be wasted by slow decomposition on the surface and its volatile fertility will be dissipated in the air during hot weather. But if partly raked stable manure is used for top dressing fall-sown grain, its soluble fertility will be washed into the soil by rains, and there will be no material loss. The rains will also wash some soil over the clods of manure. This soil will absorb all the ammonia the clover can give off when hot weather comes. They will also keep the soil under and close to them more moist than it would otherwise be in the shelter of these manure clods.

But if land is fairly rich it ought to need no extra manuring with mineral fertilizer to grow large clover. Both potash and phosphate, especially where sulphuric acid is used in reducing the phosphate to a soluble form, have the power to make the vegetable matter in the soil more available by decomposing it. Even if the vegetable matter is mainly carbon, its decomposition supplies the carbonic acid gas that is required to keep the soil in fertilizer condition. When the clover seed has germinated and has the mineral plant food it needs, the clover roots will supply nitrogenous fertility to the soil much more cheaply than it can be furnished in any other form.

Probably the best way to apply stable manure to clover is to use it first on corn or potatoes, drawing it out in winter and spreading it on sod ground to be plowed in the spring. The protection of the sod by this manure will make it much damper when plowed under. The cultivation of the soil receives while the crop is growing helps the manure to ferment. If this land is fall plowed a little deeper than it is sown, the manure and a little of the subsoil will be brought to the surface. Then both the remains of the manure and the subsoil will be mellowed by winter's freezing and thawing, and be in the best condition for a clover seedling in spring.

On most long-cultivated lands the subsoil contains more mineral plant food than does that which has been turned over many times by the plow. But the deep plowing should be done always in the fall, and if possible after manure has been plowed under the previous spring.

On most kinds of lands sulphate of lime or gypsum produces an astonishing effect on clover, and we believe it is now easily enough in spring it is always beneficial. How gypsum helps clover is yet a puzzle to scientists, though it is known that it has the power to absorb nitrogen from the air when in the form of ammonia. It is this that probably produces such extraordinary effects. When the clover roots secure a little available nitrogen they begin to form nodules, that in the dark soil have power to dissolve the fertilizer, substitute acid phosphate in the aboveformulas for bone meal.

For barley and rye, which are more completely grown upon a lighter class of soils than wheat and oats, a good general fertilizer is the following per acre: Bone meal, 300 pounds, muriate of potash 100 pounds, and nitrate of soda 100 pounds.

for it drew moisture to them, and this crop thrives in moist soils. But the gypsum kept the corn too cool and seemed to injure rather than benefit it, until we learned to mix equal parts of hard-wood ashes with it. The same mixture, we afterward learned, was better for potatoes than either alone. It certainly will be for clover, which contains a large amount of potash. It is the absence of lime and potash from sandy soils that makes it so difficult to seed them with clover. When potash is supplied in the form of wood ashes it furnishes the lime also, as the white portion of the ashes is nothing but lime.

Farm Hints for September.

HARVESTING CORN EARLY.

This month sees the corn harvest, which should be completed so far as cutting the corn and putting it safely in stocks before it is nipped by early frosts. There is far more danger that corn will be injured by being left too late than by cutting too early. So soon as the early ears turn hard or "begin to glaze," the lower part of the stalk hardens, and then softens the corn again in nourishment from the root.

The leaves of the corn secrete carbon from the air, which they continue to supply to the grain in the form of starch as long as they are unripe. The sap in the stalk, or a good deal of it, goes to fill out and mature the grain after the corn is cut. But if frost comes before this it captures the stalks and leaves exposing them to air which turns them brown. This of course prevents the grain from receiving any further plant food from the leaves. The nutritiousness of fodder corn is increased by cutting it before frost comes. If it is cut the stalks become brittle and easily broken when they do when put into the silo, and from the same cause, exposure to oxygen of the air. In the silo, however, the carbonic acid gas checks the fermentation by excluding oxygen, and thus stops the waste, but in frosty corn stalks it continues until the stalks become rotten and nearly worthless. It is almost impossible to keep from rotting corn stalks that have become frozen when they are cut. Besides, it is much better for the stalks to have them cut when the ground is dry and the weather warm. Later in the season longer nights and short days make the drying-out process slow and difficult.

CARE OF CELERY.

Towards the last of September earth may be drawn towards the celery. Two persons are required to do this properly, one holding the plant so that soil will not get between the stems, while the other draws the soil around it. Some wrap paper around the celery a few days before tying it to keep it in place. But it is not safe to leave the paper long, for if a dry spell comes it will dry out the soil. Soil is better for banking, as it will keep moist. The celery growing thus protected will be crisp and brittle when eaten. Enough of the top should be left unbroken to encourage a vigorous growth. If celery grows slowly it will be tough and stringy. So it will be also if there is lack of sufficient moisture while growing.

Top Dressing for Winter Grain Crops.

Fall-sown wheat, oats, barley and rye crops are not expected or desired to make much above soil growth during the fall and winter. Where on account of stimulating fertilizer or unusually warm periods during winter such premature growth is forced, this crop is almost certain to be caught in a soft and sappy condition and killed by the frosts of early spring.

This more commonly results from sowing wheats and rye so early that the plant forms a joint. Then a very slight frost will kill it. If not sown so early the larger fall growth made by the middlings will encourage growth, which for young hogs is quite as important as it is to them. Spring pigs are often stunted by eating on a diet of corn with little or no other food, when they are too young to properly digest it. The pig cannot eat whole corn as its main food until cold weather has set in.

Young hogs understand the fact that the best time to fatten hogs is early in the fall while the weather is still warm, and while there is great abundance of succulent food to be fed with grain. If vegetables and unsalable fruits are cooked and mixed with meal or grain cooked at the same time, they will keep the young hogs healthy until the time comes with cold weather to top off with corn. It is well to cook some wheat middlings with this food, as the middlings will encourage growth, which for young hogs is quite as important as it is to them. Spring pigs are often stunted by eating on a diet of corn with little or no other food, when they are too young to properly digest it. The pig cannot eat whole corn as its main food until cold weather has set in.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Quality of Pasture.
There is considerable difference in the relative value of pasture, even of the same variety of grasses, dependent on the fertility of the soil in which it is grown. This is particularly true of the mineral elements of plant food. These are what make the seed, and even before the plant is ready to blossom, if potash and phosphate are present in the soil the plant roots take them up to prepare the plant for seed bearing. There is also in the grain a variable quantity of nitrogenous and mineral matters, dependent on the soil. Where these are abundant they make the grain weigh more. The grain of wheat contains albuminous bodies which are heavier than the starchy portion that is taken by the leaves from the air. On the other hand, if the wheat is shrunken, the grains take more room in proportion to their weight, and cannot weigh as much per bushel as plump wheat will. Grass growing on overflowed river bottoms, though it makes a large growth is sappy and nutritious while green and does not weigh as heavily as upland hay when cured. Stock used to hay from higher land will only eat it when partly starved.

Cattle at pasture will soon learn to select the grass that is most palatable, and will eat this close to the ground, while much more luxuriant grass near by will be left unselected. In places where subsoil has been brought to the surface, or where mineral manure has been applied, the grass will be richer and sweeter, though it may not be as large as on land that has had only stable manure. The latter, if fresh, makes a rank, coarse growth that cattle will not eat well. Wet soil also produces coarse and unpalatable grasses. When we first began to underdrain it was easy to see, after the field had been seeded and was in pasture, where the line of the drain ran through the closely cropped herbage over it. The drain removed the water from a width of one or two rods on either side, and we attributed the richer grass just over the line of the ditch to the subsoil which was rich in potash and phosphate that was brought to the surface, and to the fact that the deep stirring of the soil enabled the grass roots to go deeper than they otherwise would.

Wherever phosphate is sown with grain the seedling of grass sown with it holds out longer, and makes a much better quality of grass, either for pasture or hay. It is reasonable to expect that the grass crops will be helped by the fertilizer that does most for grain, for wheat and other small grains, except buckwheat, are members of the family of the grasses. The cows fed on phosphated land will give milk that has a due proportion of this mineral, and that will make bone and muscle in whatever has it for food.

Destruction of Disease Germs.

These germs are minute bodies. They float in the atmosphere, are carried by water, food, air, and, in fact, by anything that has been in the vicinity of an animal's suffering with contagious disease. The germs of some diseases are very delicate, and after leaving the body of an affected animal die within a short time, and in these cases it is impossible for them to spread very far. In other diseases, however, the germs are exceedingly resistant organisms; they can live outside the body for weeks, and in some cases for months and even years.

The following rules for the disinfection of stables are given:

It has been stated already that disinfectants do not destroy germs that they do not come in contact with, and in order to permit the disinfectants used subsequently to come in contact with all the surfaces that may harbor disease-producing germs, it is necessary that these surfaces should be uncovered by the removal of the dirt that has accumulated over them. The cleansing of the stables included: (1) removal of manure; (2) sweeping of the floor; (3) removal of rotten wood and loose boards, especially the floor; (4) removal of dried accumulations about mangers, feed boxes, stalls and partitions, which should be done with hot water and strong soap, lye or washing soda.

After the stable has been treated as above recommended, it is ready for the application of chemical disinfectants. These are substances that destroy disease-producing germs and occur in great variety. Some of them are far more efficient than others. One of the most active is bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate. The substance is poisonous and must be used with great care. Before it is applied it must be dissolved in water in the proportion of one part to 3000. One ounce of corrosive sublimate should be dissolved in one gallon of hot water, and then mixed with enough cold water to make eight gallons. This liquid can be applied with a brush, sprinkling pot or spray pump, and must be carried into every crevice or recess into which dust can enter.

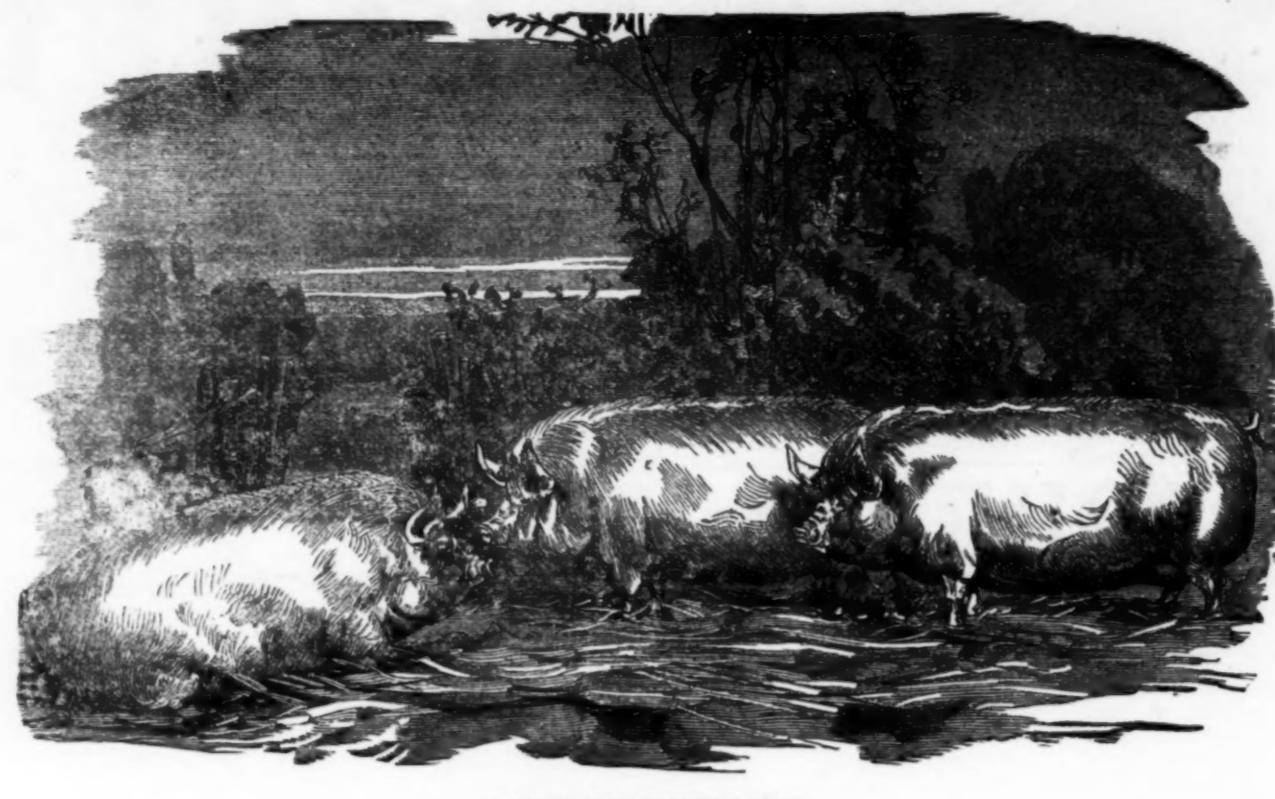
Another disinfectant that is good but less efficient than the above is chloride of lime, of which one pound should be dissolved in three gallons of water and applied in the same way. A bollo should be mixed with water in the proportion of one to 20 parts, or one pint to two and one-half gallons of water, is also efficient, and should be applied in the same manner as bichloride of mercury solution.

Sulphur of iron, commonly known as copperas, makes an excellent and cheap disinfectant for doors, gutters, drains, etc. It should be applied in a saturated solution. As much sulphur of iron should be dissolved in the water as possible, and this salt should be applied very freely with a sprinkling can to the places that are to be disinfected with it. It is not poisonous, and when applied in large quantities is a good disinfectant. It is also of great utility in disinfecting mangers, feed boxes, etc., on account of its non-poisonous properties.

It should be borne in mind that the sanitary condition of the stable and surroundings, together with proper food and plentiful supply of pure water, are all important in maintaining a herd of cattle free from disease.

The cow stable should be well lighted. Many stables are deficient in this respect, and as it is a serious matter it should be remedied. The value of the light lies in the fact that it restricts the activity of and destroys disease-producing germs. The observance of all measures above will greatly influence this factor, but as air is constantly being used by the animals in the stable, it is necessary to provide ample ventilation for a renewal of the supply. The arrangements for ventilating should be so planned that air may be introduced in sufficient quantity, but not as a draught that will come in contact with any of the animals.

Cleanses the stable with especial care, and whitewash it at least once in six months. N. Y. State Board of Health.



LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Sheep in Maine.

The bulletin of the Maine State Board of Agriculture this month is entitled "Sheep and Swine," and as usual contains the opinions of many farmers upon the manner of caring for those animals and the profits to be derived from them; but we will in a parliamentary sense divide the question, and devote our summary of their opinions only to the sheep, leaving swine for a future article.

Secretary McKen in his introduction calls the attention of the farmers to the possibility of increasing their incomes by adding small flocks of sheep to the stock already kept, or utilizing land now idle by placing sheep upon them. The State assessors for 1898 reported 228,319 sheep in Maine, and he estimates that 175,000 could be added to that number without encroaching upon the field or territory now used by other stock, or greatly adding to the cost of purchased feed.

He says: "Less labor is required in handling the sheep than any other farm animal. If properly provided with food and shelter they will largely take care of themselves. They will gather their own food for a longer period of time each season than any other animal. They require less purchased grain than the cow, the steer or the colt. They are content to crop their feed until late in the fall from the hillsides or in the fields of turnips or rape. They will turn many a noxious weed, left untouched by other animals, into choice mutton and fine wool."

The Merino originated in Spain more than 2000 years ago. The American Merino is a direct descendant of original importations with a mixture of other breeds. The French Merino is larger than the American, and were the first to produce a combing wool. The Saxon Merino have been but little imported into this country, as their breeders have sacrificed other points in a desire for fine wool, and they are too tender for our climate. The Rambouillet Merino is the true French Merino, and is now bred to some extent in Maine. Its fleece is more profuse than any other farm animal. It is said to be the best for superior to that of the native Merino, as it has less wool, and its mutton is said to be far superior to that of the original Spanish Merino. And now we will turn to the opinions of the farmers.

K. Tarr of Aroostook County advises growing roots for winter feed for sheep, and he grows rape, clover, and turnips. The Saxon Merino have been but little imported into this country, as their breeders have sacrificed other points in a desire for fine wool, and they are too tender for our climate. The Rambouillet Merino is the true French Merino, and is now bred to some extent in Maine. Its fleece is more profuse than any other farm animal. It is said to be the best for superior to that of the native Merino, as it has less wool, and its mutton is said to be far superior to that of the original Spanish Merino. And now we will turn to the opinions of the farmers.

E. Pratt says there are many reasons why the farmers of Aroostook County should keep sheep. They are a great help in new pasture land, taking what other stock refuses, and keeping the pastures free from sprouts and bushes. They can be kept comfortable, and will thrive where barns are too cold for other stock. A nice flock can be quickly and easily made by crossing the native sheep with some of the Down. He prefers Oxford Down. There is less labor, less risk and more profit under existing conditions, than with other stock.

W. J. Thompson of Kennebec County says many of the farmers there raise hot-house lambs, and results are satisfactory, as lambs have sold at \$7 to \$10 each. He fed about 300 bushels of turnips last winter to a flock of 45 sheep.

W. E. Overlook of Knox County has a sheep that will bring him in about \$12 this year. Her wool weighed 10 pounds and sold at 17 cents a pound, and she always has two lambs, which will sell this year at \$5 each. She had good hay, plenty of water and a quart of shorts each day until she was turned out to pasture.

I. Lincoln County L. Lewis thinks it is not good for the farmer to begin with too many sheep at first. Start with eight or ten lambs, and then feed and care. D. A. Pratt says there are many reasons why the farmers of Aroostook County should keep sheep. They are a great help in new pasture land, taking what other stock refuses, and keeping the pastures free from sprouts and bushes. They can be kept comfortable, and will thrive where barns are too cold for other stock. A nice flock can be quickly and easily made by crossing the native sheep with some of the Down. He prefers Oxford Down. There is less labor, less risk and more profit under existing conditions, than with other stock.

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Potash, Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen.

The proportion of these three fertilizing ingredients in any soil assures good crops. Nature does not always place them in the right places for all plants, but occasionally we find some nook where the fertilizing ingredients are properly distributed.

Some plants need more of potash than others, and again others need and demand an excess of nitrogen. It has taken years to analyze the plants that we can tell about the needs of each class, and it will be many more years before their needs will be so popularly known that every cultivator of the soil will mix his fertilizing ingredients just right for the various economic plants.

In a general way, however, the needs of plants can be understood so that we can intelligently apply our scientific knowledge about potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Potash forms the starry part of the plants, and contributes toward the growth of the woody part of the stems and fleshy portions of the fruit. Plants that have woody stems and plenty of starch either in the fruit or leaves require plenty of potash in the soil for them to do their best. Those that are naturally deficient in these particulars naturally get along without so much potash. There is no other substance that can take the place of potash in the soil.

Phosphoric acid enters less into the vital constituents of the plants than either of the other ingredients. It might be said to supply the salts and minerals to the plants in their system. It is used in action, and when applied it stimulates the plants to quicker maturity. It does this as most good to the human system by helping the plants to assimilate the food properly.

Nitrogen has been said to form the prime constituent of all plant growth, and with it in the soil the plants grow well and bear well.

It is the best fertilizer for the human system, and when applied to the soil enables the plants to take in the food more quickly and easily.

There is nothing less than the non-poisonous properties.

It should be borne in mind that the sanitary condition of the stable and surroundings, together with proper food and plentiful supply of pure water, are all important in maintaining a herd of cattle free from disease.

The cow stable should be well lighted.

Many stables are deficient in this respect,

and as it is a serious matter it should be remedied.

The value of the light lies in the fact that it restricts the activity of and destroys disease-producing germs.

The observance of all measures above will greatly influence this factor, but as air is constantly being used by the animals in the stable, it is necessary to provide ample ventilation for a renewal of the supply.

The arrangements for ventilating should be so planned that air may be introduced in sufficient quantity, but not as a draught that will come in contact with any of the animals.

Cleanses the stable with especial care, and whitewash it at least once in six months.

N. Y. State Board of Health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Emphasizing Points in all Breeds.

In judging well-bred cattle all of the points of superiority are supposed to come under critical examination, and the judges decide according to a few several points of merit. The idea of producing a good all-round animal that is not deficient in any of the necessary good qualities is right as far as it goes, but for the average farmer or breeder this is not always sufficient. It is necessary to emphasize some particular points, while the average of all the others is kept high.

The breed is to be selected by the means of collecting signatures. Not only does the absence of a trait discourage complainers, but the latter do not care to sign because of the cost of collecting signatures.

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POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points.

We have seen in several of our exchanges a paragraph which asserts that the farmer can keep a hen for less than 50 cents a year. This may be true in some of the Western States, where the price of grain is very low, but they cannot be properly fed in New England, where we have to buy our grain fed, for that price. It costs here to keep a full-grown hen about 65 cents a year, taking one year with another, and we never found that it cost any less to keep the small breeds than it does the Brahmas or Plymouth Rock.

But some will claim that they do not feed their hens much in the summer and fall, allowing them to run at large and pick up their own living. Is this true? Is it possible costs more to keep them. If we reckon the damage done in the garden and the mowing fields, the grain plowed from the stalk and the fruit spoiled in the orchard by their efforts to get their own food. We have tried both ways of keeping fowls, and we never found any method cheaper than having them in a yard of fair size and carrying the food to them.

But did we ever find them any more prolific of eggs when running at large, unless it may have been one summer when they had the range of a pasture where grasshoppers were abundant. Then, by a little care, we kept them out of the garden and mowing land most of the time, and for a few weeks they found most of their living in that pasture, although they had all the corn they could eat before they went to roost at night, and they gave an abundance of eggs.

About 1000 pounds per acre of a rye grass that contains 50 per cent. of nitrogen, six to eight per cent. of phosphoric acid and four to six per cent. of potash makes a good spring application for strawberries, though the proportions might be varied if one knew the conditions of the soil. A soil which had been heavily manured with stable manure, or which had been prepared by plowing under a crop of grass, never before the plants were set, would undoubtedly do better if the fertilizer had no nitrogen in it. In such a case we would use about 800 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of manure of potash to the acre, which would be liberal manuring, and yet not expensive. If this is not expensive enough, add more potash, as that helps to make the vine stand up better and the berries larger for shipping.

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Notice the following extract from a correspondent of the Practical Farmer:

"Some 10 years ago I was breeding mainly for exhibition, selecting all my birds for breeding by their plumage and not by the laying qualities, and I had just ordinary layers; then I changed and bought my breeding cockerels each year from breeders who were noted for laying heavy laying stock and in four years time had a splendid strain of heavy winter layers, the feed in all cases being practically the same. I know of a farmer in Pennsylvania whose flock nine years ago averaged 50 eggs a year. He said: 'In selecting my breeders only those that know good layers get into my breeding pens, and I buy my breeding males every year, not by the score card, but by the egg record,' and he has gradually increased the laying qualities of his flock each year. In 1896 it was an average of 173, in 1897, 175; in 1898, 194. Of course he gets these results by giving his hens the same thoughtful care he gives the remainder of his farm stock; that means not only good food and plenty of it, but care in the selection of the best for breeding purpose."

Poultry and Game.

The poultry trade continues quiet with steady prices, and only moderate demand. From 15 to 20 cents is still market rates for good Northern roasting chickens, but they average better than a few weeks ago, and the same may be said of the Western, at 12 to 14 cents. Broilers, from four to five pounds to the pair are coming quite freely now, but most of them go into cold storage to be sold at prime fall. They are 12 to 14 cents, but only fancy lots bring over 13 cents. Fresh-killed fowl in fair demand at 10 to 12 cents for Eastern, and 10 to 12 cents for Western. They are in only moderate supply. Old roosters 6 to 7 cents. Spring ducks rather dull, but the supply is not great as a year ago, and they keep the price up to 14 or 15 cents for Eastern and 10 cents for Western. Only a few green geese offering, and they are held at 15 to 17 cents. Western turkeys in cold storage in small demand at 10 to 11 cents. Pigeons in fair demand at \$1.00 a dozen and squabs at \$1.75 to \$2. But little doing in live fowl now. Old fowl are worth 10 to 11 cents, and chickens 12 to 14 cents. Old roosters 6 cents, and live ducks 10 cents. There is but little game yet, few chukar grouse at \$1.50 to \$1.75 a pair, and plover at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a dozen.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

We find in the National Rural the following words of good advice, which we could wish every one who sends fruit to market could have before him in letters a foot long, every time he begins to get it ready. Probably not all would follow it, even then, but it might help to improve the practice of others. We probably have given the same advice many times, and at greater length, but perhaps this may prove more valuable because of its brevity, and until we find evidence that there are more astringing in accordance with it than are now, we think it will be frequent repetition.

"Fruit appears and sells better in a clean, attractive package. Always choose a clean light basket, box, crate or barrel. It is a little thing, but it will pay."

"The fruit should be picked when fully colored, and before it has become at all soft, and handled in the most careful manner; because every bruise will start fermentation, which will soon develop into decayed fruit."

"Let the box or basket be nicely faced up with the same kind of fruit that the whole package contains, so that the grower can warrant it."

A fruit growers' association where much is grown for market can and usually does much to encourage careful selection, grading and packing of fruit, and a combination or trust which insures a control over such matters that will enable them to guarantee that the quality of that unseen is as good as that with which the box is faced, will always find a quick market and profitable returns."

Such an association also can avoid the one thing which does more to discourage the careful grading and selection of fruit than any other one thing, and that is the careless or dishonest commission dealer, who sells the better lots at the same price as the poorer ones, or so reports, and thus leads the producer to think there is nothing to be gained by extra care."

The Ohio Experiment Station has been trying to find some remedy to prevent the squash-borer from attacking up on the vines, which usually occurs when the vines are looking most thrifty, and probably well in blossom. It has proved a serious pest to some of our farmers and market gardeners who grow this crop, as the fly which deposits the eggs is not well known to many of them, and after the egg has hatched the grub is out of the reach of any spraying application, and can only be remedied by splitting the stalk where its presence is suspected and finding and killing the borer. Sometimes this fails to save the vine, though it is often successful if undertaken in good season, and the earth is drawn up around the root to cover the wound.

They found the best effect from injecting around the stem a mixture of one part of Paris green mixed with twenty parts of lime in a watery solution. A solution of Paris green, one teaspoonful in ten quarts of water, proved a partial remedy, as also did lime water. Kerosene emulsion seemed to have little or no effect. Corn cobs dipped in coal tar and placed around the hills seemed to repel the moth, but they need to be ridged up at least once in three weeks.

But some will claim that they do not feed their hens much in the summer and fall, allowing them to run at large and pick up their own living. Is this true? Is it possible costs more to keep them. If we reckon the damage done in the garden and the mowing fields, the grain plowed from the stalk and the fruit spoiled in the orchard by their efforts to get their own food. We have tried both ways of keeping fowls, and we never found any method cheaper than having them in a yard of fair size and carrying the food to them.

But did we ever find them any more



THE AMERICAN CROW.

prolific of eggs when running at large, unless it may have been one summer when they had the range of a pasture where grasshoppers were abundant. Then, by a little care, we kept them out of the garden and mowing land most of the time, and for a few weeks they found most of their living in that pasture, although they had all the corn they could eat before they went to roost at night, and they gave an abundance of eggs.

But in those sections where grain is so cheap that the hen's feed costs less than 50 cents a year, the average size of eggs is apt to be 10 cents a dozen or less, while in eastern Massachusetts it is more frequently above 20 cents a dozen. Computing the average yield at 10 dozen a year, and it should be 12 dozen or more, this leaves a fair margin for profit, but with the advantage in favor of the Eastern poultry keeper.

We say the average yield should be twelve dozen eggs per hen each year, because we never knew a flock well cared for that did not give that number or very near it, besides hatching and bringing up chickens enough so that the old hens might be replaced with the best of the pullets raised. But many would say that the average should be much higher than that, and that when pails are taken to breed from the best layers it will be so.

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BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 9, 1899

Sir Thomas must have his tea.

Just think of it! Those sweet-faced, innocent-looking French dolls had a hand in the Dreyfus affair! Like the Trojan horse they were hollow, and held important human documents when they traveled about.

Our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Stanley of Newton. To have been the first to climb Mt. Washington by automobile is a nice piece of notoriety, and this, Mr. Tracy to the contrary, seems to be what "all the world's a seeking."

The Chelsea small boy is having a hard time. But he can console himself with the reflection that he's suffering in a noble cause. Most boys would be willing to be pounced upon by a horrid curfew officer if they had the fun of seeing "Papa's Bad Boy" beforehand.

We thought Gamaliel Bradford must have something up his sleeve. He's been unusually quiet lately. Now it's all out. He's produced, through the Macmillans, a work eleven hundred pages long, in which he urges the remodeling of pretty much every-
thing governmental.

"The Degenerates" is soon to come to the United States and we must witness its "realism," the special feature of which is that it brings in all the confounds associated with the name of its star, Mr. Langtry. "Occasionally vulgar," say the correspondents. "Essentially disgusting" would seem to us nearer the truth.

Miss Marlowe, as a young and attractive "Barbara Freethile" will be more to our liking. Will Whittier's fine lines, we wonder, read:

"Shoot, if you will, my bright blonde head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.
Well, Clyde Fish will know how to fix it all right.

It's hard on women to be barred out from departmental service at Washington, but we fear it's true that they are less willing to work overtime and more inclined to insist on vacation and sick-leave privileges than are men. It may be true, too, that they expect special favors and special consideration, but as an offset to this, it would be admitted that they do not have so many grandmothers and aunts to bury when the baseball season is at its height as do men.

West Point has made an example of Cadet Philip F. Smith, whom the President has just dismissed for annoying a younger man, and it is the intention of the Secretary of War to treat all hazards in the same summary fashion. With West Point setting an example, the brutal and inane practice of hazing may at length die out everywhere, as it bids fair to do in any case in our own F. A. Harvard. Bloody Monday's almost a thing of the past in Cambridge, we're happy to say.

The work of organizing 10 new regiments for the Philippines is going steadily on, and at least 65,000 American soldiers will be in those islands by Christmas. This will be sufficient force to corner Aguinaldo and disperse or destroy him entirely. The spring campaign was crippled for lack of men to follow up the advantages gained. It is certain now that the other inhabitants of the Philippines have no sympathy with the insurgents. For their sake and for the peace of the islands, United States authority must be established and maintained there.

It is heavy work handling green corn that is heavily earred, whether it is cut and put in stacks or loaded on the wagon to be carried to the silo and cut for packing. Twenty-five hills, or five rows each way, will make as much of a load as most men will care to handle. The labor of clearing a field of corn soon after it is cut is the reason why more winter grain is not sown after corn. Both wheat and rye are surer crops sown after either corn or potatoes, and the ground merely cultivated to level it, than they are after the spring small grains which usually precede winter grain sowing.

Very little rain has fallen in some parts of western New York since the fourth of July. It has required the best efforts of potato growers to keep the potato vines green until now, and in many places the vines have died down prematurely, making the crop inferior. Corn has borne the dry weather better than potatoes. There will not be as large an apple crop as promised by the spring blossoming, and the Baldwin apples did not blossom freely this year, a habit which that once productive variety has of late years acquired. This is the substance of a letter received from a subscriber in western New York.

The Joy of Serenity.

Mill has somewhere said of serenity that it is a sort of spiritual capital—that residence of spiritual production which remains over to assist further production. It follows, therefore, if we have no serenity it is after a spiritual experience of any kind that our life to that extent at least has been in vain.

Apply the test to the summer holiday now ending for many of us. What is the residue of impression left on the mind by the experience we call vacation? It is one of pleasurable content, an increment of quiet happiness, the experience, according to Blaikie, has been worth while. If on the other hand it is one of uneasy excitement nothing has been gained. Serenity, "the atmosphere of poise," is a pearl of great price. Men who go in vain from seashore to mountain, searching for this treasure and finding it not, while a few happy others who toil all day long the year round possess it surely and forever.

More than "contentment" is needed to explain the possession or non-possession of the joy of serenity, though temperament has undoubtedly much to do with it. It is a glorious truth that, just as we may in some measure create our own environment, so we can within certain limits mould ourselves into the habit of serenity.

One way, first and most important, is not to worry. "Take no thought for the morrow" has never been fully understood by the majority of mankind. Our Lord did not mean that we should be shiftless and improvident, but that we should not worry about the future. As the Greek text has it: "Be not overcareful." Fast as is convenient for it, Carlyle has said, the world is moving "entwreath'd." You are a part of that world and your small affairs are likewise a part. Only a part, however. Which of you, by "taking thought," can add one enbit to your stature or hurry God? Worry is an absurdity, for it cannot help and always

reacts upon the worrier. Moreover, worry is a sin, for it means a wicked lack of faith in God's goodness. So don't do wrong and be a fool in the bargain by worrying.

Another infallible aid to serenity is to look for plant life instead of for unpleasant ones. This is the difference between optimism and pessimism, between brightness and murky gloom. Your optimism is a folly of going through the world with a chip on his shoulder. He recognizes that a smile is easier to carry, as well as infinitely more useful. Raskin has said that at every moment of our lives we should be trying to find out in what we differ with other people, but in what we agree with them. The optimist searches among his new acquaintances for kindred tastes and common friends. The pessimist grows an objection to the book mentioned, and blurts out something unpleasant in regard to the friends referred to. Naturally the pessimist contributes nothing to his own or anybody's else "atmosphere of poise." He lacks utterly the joy of serenity. He can form the habit of thinking about bright and "happifying" things. He can help others as he would like to be helped, thus letting in the light, he will gradually come to be haunted by the horrid spectre men call worry, and

"Still within this life
Through little o'er its stir,"
he will in time come to know the joy of serenity, the only true happiness, the peace which passes all understanding.

Soirely on the threshold of another work year, we may well resolve not to put any obstacles in the way of obtaining this joy. To be serene is simply to be intelligently and intensely alive in a world which we recognize as God's world.

Beef Prices.

As some of the agricultural and other papers, with more hatred for monopoly than for truth, have asserted that the recent advance in the retail prices of beef is entirely due to the large firms which control so much of our meat supply, and that American beef can be sold or is sold cheaper in England than here, we have taken some pains to look up market quotations. In London for the week ending Aug. 13, the latest report we have at hand, American beef sold at 11½ to 12½ cents a pound for hindquarters and 6½ to 7 cents for forequarters. This is an average of 12 cents for hind and 6½ cents for forequarters, or 9½ cents for the carcass, as fore and hindquarters are nearly equal in weight. In New York city the same week the average was 8½ to 9 cents a pound per carcass for choice heavy and 8½ to 9 cents for choice light, a difference in favor of New York prices of from three-eighths to five-eighths cents a pound.

Government reports show that range cattle are selling during August this year at \$5.40 per hundred pounds, a price which they have not reached in any August since 1888, while in 1889, 1893 and 1894 they sold in August at \$4.10. Aug. 17 this year the top price for beef steers in Chicago was \$6.45. Aug. 18 '98, it was \$5.75. Aug. 19, '97, it was \$5.50. Aug. 20, '96, it was \$4.85. Here is an advance of \$1.60 per hundred pounds of dressed weight in four years.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture reported that losses by winter killing on the ranges and other causes had last spring reduced the number of beef animals on the ranges to an extent exceeding 3,000,000 head, and the secretary of the National Live Stock Association placed the losses through the country at 1,850,000, and the total shortage of supply from this, and from other causes, which includes fattening and selling younger animals than before, and reducing the cattle on ranges to make room for more sheep, was 3,415,000 head on May 1. There were so many less than on May 1, 1893.

We do not write this in the interest of the "Big Four" or any other beef combine, but in the interest of fair play and fair statement of facts, and we would remind our readers that we foresee and predicted a shortage in the beef supply nearly a year ago, and have alluded to it more than once since. The only remedy for the consumer is to keep fresh in our memories. Not only prosperity but peace is better assured between the two countries by the cables that unite us under the ocean. May they long continue to do so.

For perhaps Cyrus W. Field had not done this work some other person would, but while his success belongs to the praise, and while his name will ever live in history, it should be kept fresh in our memories. Not only prosperity but peace is better assured between the two countries by the cables that unite us under the ocean. May they long continue to do so.

For very many of our readers who are puzzled to find a plausible explanation of the conspiracy against Dreyfus will be interested in the theory set forth in the London National Review, a paper by the by, which is credited with having done more to help the accused Jew than any other organ of public opinion outside or inside of France. It is here asserted that conspicuous members of the French army staff, all of whom were miserably paid, from Gen. de Boisdeffre, with \$300 a year, down to Commandant Henry with \$1000 a year, were engaged in 1894, as they had been for years past, in increasing their incomes by selling confidential information to the foreign military attaches in Paris, with Esterhazy as their broker. When at last, they were in danger of being found out, they had to look for a scapegoat, and Dreyfus was selected for the sacrifice. This theory seems to us a very reasonable one. And since in France an adjugated guilty until he can establish his innocence, Dreyfus has been suffering from the accusation iniquitously hurled at his head. It was a Frenchman, Alexandre Dumas, who remarked of French society that if he were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame, he would not undertake to defend himself in a French court. He would simply bolt instead.

Dreyfus's chief crime seems to be that he neglected to "bolt."

Just as the twig is bent.

The aphoristic tendency of the poet Pope, while it detracts from the artistic merit of his work, makes him an excellent author from which to choose text. Maria Edgeworth early discovered this, and when she decided to publish the short stories written for the moral training of her young brothers and sisters, chose for the by-line of "Parents' Assistant" Pope's famous couplet.

"For education trains the common mind
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The stories of "Parents' Assistant" are very tiresome, but they do teach obedience, reverence, honesty and all the other virtues which need to be impressed upon the child mind. The children of a couple of generations back were brought up on these tales, and few there would be at this time to assert that present-day little ones possess the inbred contempt of "Parents' Assistant," incalculable. There can be no denying it, young America is too often as extremely selfish and forth-putting little animal.

The French and the Italians manage their boys and girls much better. Foreign children are taught to be gentle and considerate, to obey implicitly and immediately. In one of the recently published letters of Dreyfus, there is this interesting and suggestive admonition addressed to his two little boys: "Be good children, and put your mother when she is sad. Be kind to your grandmother, and play no tricks on your aunts!" Very few American children are ever told to "pet mother when sad."

Is it the fault of the children then that they lack helpfulness and consideration? "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," and the child who is constantly indulged and petted comes very naturally to expect only the gratification of his selfish desires. If he does not in his parents' old age rise up to call them blessed, the parents have only themselves to blame.

Edmondo de Amos has written a book for boys which may do for this generation much that "Parents' Assistant" has done for two or three generations back. "The

longitude,—twice the distance from New York to San Francisco. This irresistible spirit is knocking at the gates of China, and the everlasting doors, which from the dawn of history have successfully defied all intrusive efforts, are giving way and admitting the civilization of the Occident.

It is the advance of civilization upon bar-bar. I. is the Eastern Question, which has ever agitated the world since the time of Xerxes and Alexander the Great, now at length sprouting solution. It is the ever irresistible encroachment of the Occident upon the Orient, of the modern spirit upon the spirit of antiquity. It is the subjugation of the railroad for the ox and the caravan. It is electricity driving out the daylight. It is the whale's ever civilization the red man or pushing him out of what he feeds upon.

Do not all these facts point in the same direction? It is not our's that civilization is to take possession of every nook and corner of the globe? It is not inevitable that who bangs on the piano while the grownups are trying to get an afternoon nap, who insist on monopolizing the attention of the water and the conversation of the table, who is careless or impudent when the comfort of his elders is in question, who, in a word, rules the little world of which he is temporarily a part with all the tyranny and the blinded eagles of an infant Nero? Verily, some tremendous bend is necessary in this land of easy-going parents.

The Atlantic Cable.

How much of the present prosperity of the United States, or such part of its prosperity as comes from having a ready market for our products, both agricultural and manufactured, is due to the genius, energy and untiring perseverance of one man? And yet, though his death occurred but recently, his name is almost forgotten by the present generation, they see that every day which should remind them of him, if they see the daily paper.

When Cyrus W. Field succeeded in having the cable laid which placed this country in instantaneous communication with England, he opened up an opportunity for us to gain the trade of that country as we never had before gained it if we had been dependent upon the comparatively slow process of mail steamers, which then required nearly three weeks to send a communication on here and to obtain a com-

plaint in that time all the conditions of the market might change, and to order goods by such a method was to take a risk of loss on the part of the buyer, as to contrast to deliver them at a future time would be on the part of the seller.

When we read at night the news of the day in London, few of us realize what that means to the merchant here, whose fortune is invested in a shipment of goods to Great Britain, or how important it may be to him to have a knowledge when they arrive there and perhaps to be able to direct the disposition of them almost as easily as he would if they were on a wharf in his own city.

To dispense with the Atlantic cable today would be almost like returning to the old days of sailing ships, when months passed before the merchant could hear from the welfare of the goods which he had sent out upon a venture. Today a transaction between Boston and Liverpool is almost as quickly made as one between the country grocer behind his counter and the customer in front. It only requires the delivery of the goods to complete it, for often the value is paid before the goods reach their destination.

For us it is a good thing.

The cheapness of timber in this country has given American farmers the idea that grain must be stored in barns, which are usually made on every farm large enough to hold the grain that such a farm will produce.

Few farmers know how to build a stack properly, and nowhere 'ave we seen in this country stacks of grain stacks such as are commonly seen in Europe, and with which even the roofs of houses are covered in place of shingles. Yet straw laid evenly in successive layers, as is done with shingles, and the surface covered with paint and varnish, will shed rain as well, while it lasts, as a shingle roof. But in our climate there are sudden changes of temperature that make the thatched roof decay quickly, and as it involves more labor in making than it does to half down the shingles, which will last longer, it is not strange that thatching straw stacks has not come into general fashion.

threshing by machine, and as soon after threshing as possible, is the common American practice, and under it, if the grain stack has been wet, it has probably not been wet enough to affect the grain itself. There is much more likelihood that the stacked grain will be going through its first heating while in the straw, making the threshing more difficult and saving some time.

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MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending, Sept. 6, 1899.

Amount of Stock at Market.

Sheep and Fat

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Hogs, Veals

This week, 3885 8056 98 25,142 1670

Last week, 4000 7751 95 29,625 1730

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tallow and meat extra, \$6.675; first quality, \$5.005; \$5.005; \$5.25; first quality, \$5.005; \$5.005; a few choice single bulls, \$7.000-\$8.00; some of the poorest, bulls, \$5.000-\$5.50.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$200; extra, \$20; fat, \$20; milk cows, \$20; \$20; and dry, \$12.50.

Sheep.—This young cattle for farmers: yearlings, \$10.20; two-year-olds, \$14.50; three-year-olds, \$22.40.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 5/4 to 5/6 extra, \$2.40; lamb and lamb, 5/4 to 5/6 extra, \$2.40; lamb, 4/4 to 5/6 extra, \$2.40.

Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 4/4 to 5/4 extra, live weight, \$1.50; wholesale, \$1.50 to \$1.50; country dressed hogs, 5/4 c.

Veal Calves.—3/4 to 4/4 extra, \$1.50; country lots, 7/4 to 8/4 extra, \$1.50.

Giant Skins.—750 to \$1,60. Dairy skins 50¢ to 60¢.

Tallow.—Brighton, 3/4 to 5/4 extra, \$1.50; country lots, 1/4 to 1/2 extra, \$1.50.

Lamb Skins.—35¢ to 70¢.

Arrivals at the Different Yards.

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veals, Horses.

Watertown 11/8 4436 12,011 873 311

Brighton... 2770 619 15,121 797 120

Cattle, Sheep.

Maine, Bal on late 2 cars 20

At Brighton 16 Morris 16

D. W. Wadsworth 17 At Watertown 64

Estimated late 250 450

New Hampshire N. E. M. & W

At Brighton 2475 C. C. Shaw 12 At Brighton 169

A. G. Foss 12 A. C. Foss 169

J. H. Neal 3 Massachusetts

At N. E. M. & W 16 Morris 16

J. S. Berry 7 At Watertown 16

F. Farwell 7 88 W. A. Barwell 11 10

A. F. Jones & Son 12 O. H. Forbush 23

F. A. Foss & Son 12 At Watertown 16

J. S. Berry 82

W. H. Foss & Son 5 R. Connors 18

Course & Son 30 Scattering 30

Goodwin 7 32 20 J. Goodwin 7

Brook & Wood 50 100 Western

W. F. Wallace 74 75 At Brighton 16 Morris 16

Vermont 1482 New Haven 64

At Watertown 55 Learned 96

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POETRY.

(Original.)

THE DUEL.

Here we will fight, since it has come to swords!
My good Dameuse will defend me now.
And since my cause is righteous, here I now
Meet a cool儿or! Oul Oul! "I's Fords
"satisfaction to engage! Towards
the blinding was I'll stand; no 'vantage then
that give mis enemy! Oul Oul! How to?
Canst not thru' better?—Ye thy shole was
sword!

His fall! Methought 'twould be so! I knew
The temper of my blade, thy skill no match
For mine! . . . And yet, God wot, 'twas but
a scratch!

Sweet Christi upon his face Death's history has
Comes with despatch! . . .

Too true, how hast thy might,
For with the brand of Oul I walk tonight!

MARIA DAVIES.
New Orleans, La.

IN THE FALL AFTERNOON.

There's a burnish of rose scarlet on the pear that
drops today.

Now the glory o' the ripe and rich autumnal
days is to me.

The peach is over mellow, and the apple bends
the sprig.

And there's honey, yes, there's honey in the purple
of the plum!

With the dust upon the drooping of his gold and
saint wings.

The butler clings loosely where the last
so rare flame and thine;

Down the dusk of lonely garden aisles the yellow
leaf still clings,

And the grape upon the trellis is bursting with
its wine.

There's bloom upon the mountain, and there's
mist upon the stream.

There's a light burns low in heaven that never
shone before:

We sing alto with low voices in a slow and
waking dream,

While far of the breaker feathers in dull music
up the shore.

But by star low and falling there blows a boding
breath,

A wind that steals from spaces of unknown
and nameless chill;

And it whispers to our dreams a darker dream
of death.

And takes the singing from the lip and makes
the music still!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Bazar.

LINDY, COME ALONG!

(A Plantation Serenade.)

When I'll roll am' de moon roll out,

As de yell stars git sprincks all about,

Den I'll sing for my honey an' I calls her an'

—Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!

O Lindy, come along

An' listen to my song,

De makin' bird am singing to his honey,

Den lemme sing to you,

An' tell o' tell, tell you true,

Dat I lub you no' man' heaps uv silver money!"

When de wind blow soft a' de leaves keep still,

Listenin' in de darkness to de lonesome whipp'-

wi'.

Den I tek my banjer wid am' I calls her

down de hill.

—O Lindy, Lindy, Lindy, O my Lindy!

O Lindy, come along

An' listen to my song,

De makin' bird am singing to his honey,

Den lemme sing to you,

An' tell o' tell, tell you true,

Dat I lub you no' man' heaps uv silver money!"

—Anne Virginia Culbertson, in Dixie.

GOLE! LOVE.

I've met a maiden on the links

Olive, we can bambous

Me so nice pur, meeklines,

Results in but a fo'ce.

I do my best to dorme by

(My rivals down forever);

Alas! I dixie at the toe.

—I val' what will I beover.

Another man (accurred his name!)!

And many buckrs, try me,

And freq'ently, so sharp the game,

Oscar an' ugly stymie,

No country is known in Fore

The drive without a warning,

And each one secret keep his score,

The other's presence scorning.

My ball an' ambo' hazards catch,

My niblock often testing;

And with the ambo' leaves the match

Is up o' de rib besting;

But act, here comes her eadie sweet—

Dan Cigid. Little rogue, he

Hee hant that really I compete

With only Colonel Bogue.

—Ewin L. Sabine, Flick.

So Sampson waste pr'z money! Well, I'e

clane!

I know not what Sampson e'er captured,

nor where.

Covers surrendered to Schier, so tell,

And the mule of Matzai! I'e where he fell

—O. N. Journal.

The woods strike up a melody;

Their tones are clear and rich;

The maple gives the sweetness

And the pine tree gives the pitch.

—Judge.

Four ye down, ye gentle rain drops,

Without ceasing, without stay,

I have got my friend's umbrella

And he's two full miles away.

—Philadelphia N. Y. American.

He journeyed to the sounding sea

To spend a week's vacation,

And then came home and went to work

For rest and recreation.

—Portland Oregonian.

Years of discretion surely are

Life's sweet completion—

Yet few Fates delight to mar,

For when we reach them there's a jar;

The jar is made more apparent, far,

Than the discretion!

—Puck.

Toward distant rocks she turned her head,

While she dally manded the tiller.

"With Nature's grandest works," she said,

"Art can't compete." He looked and read

This sign: "Take Some One's Saraparilla."

—N. Y. World.

Kipling's thumb has been dog-bitten

In the town of yellow fog;

And the rabid red hounds

Will be searching for the dog.

—Indianapolis Journal.

These sights shall be filled with music,

But no one can understand

Why the tempest goes

With the fane to pose

As the manager of the band.

—Washington Star.

The nights shall be filled with music,

But no one can understand

Why the tempest goes

With the fane to pose

As the manager of the band.

—Washington Star.

If you'd content and happy be,

Then let the maxim ole,

And neither give yourself away,

Nor let yourself be s'le.

—Chicago Daily News.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

POETRY.

(Original.)

THE DUEL.

Here we will fight, since it has come to swords!
My good Dameuse will defend me now.
And since my cause is righteous, here I now
Meet a cool儿or! Oul Oul! "I's Fords
"satisfaction to engage! Towards
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When de wind blow soft a' de leaves keep still,

THE HORSE.

Recollections of the Kentucky Hunters of Central New York

For many years the breeding of Flora Temple (2192), which was given as by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, was not questioned, or until J. H. Wallace started the R. glister. Mr. Alexander came here from Kentucky, investigated her pedigree when all the parties were living, and followed One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter to Baltimore, where he says he found the horse had died unbroken and unknown. Yet Mr. Wallace was made to believe that Flora was sired by some other horse. The fact that there was no horse named B. glister Hunter was not then ignored.

It was always an admirer of the writings of Mr. Wallace and considered him an honest man, but he always put me in mind of a man in my neighborhood who was so straight he leaned clear over backwards. It seemed to be this way with Mr. Wallace, he was so honest that he leaned clear the other way. When he thought that he was right he would not investigate any further, even if all the rest of the world knew that he was wrong, but would lean clear the other way, and a few would care to measure pens with him when he had his own paper, Wallace's Monthly. The circumstances which induced him to change the pedigree of Flora Temple, the first horse that ever trotted below 220, have never been in print, I presume, and therefore I will give them as well as I can from recollections 50 or 60 years old.

Early in the forties there came from Vermont to Madison County, N. Y., a man named Wier, who brought with him one or two Morgan stallions. This man came to a bad place, as he had to contend with the Kentucky Hunters of Oneida and Madison counties, and they were a hard breed of horses to break up against at home. Mr. Ferguson, who owned the original and many other Kentucky Hunters, was of such a disposition that he would not have any connection with Mr. Wier, but the Loomis Brothers, of whom there were six, were willing to argue it in any way Mr. Wier chose, so that these men became almost deadly enemies, and Wier was induced, perhaps partly by fear to return to Vermont. When the Register started he set the ear of Mr. Wallace, and between them they got the pedigree and the horses of the Loomis Brothers so mixed that no one knew a thing about the matter.

I knew the Loomis Brothers' horses early in the forties. They had two stallions, one by Kentucky Hunter; dam, a bogus mare, known as One-Eyed Hunter. He was a small chestnut horse, but very handsome. The other was a light sorrel, away up on his legs. My present recollection is that he stood about 16 hands high, and he was sired about 16 hands high, and he was sired about 16 hands high, and he was

now, although Mr. Wallace states in his first volume of the Trotting Register that Flora Temple was sired by One-Eyed Hunter, he afterward changed his ear to Bogus Hunter. One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter was the only stallion owned by the Loomis Brothers that had any Kentucky Hunter blood in him at the time Flora Temple was bred. I remember seeing these horses shown at the fair of the Oneida County Agricultural Society in 1845, I think it was, and they were both shown to the saddle.

Madame Temple was a blocky built bay mare, larger and taller than her daughter Flora. Whether she had speed or not, no one knew, but she was a good roader, although never trained for speed. She was bred to Edwin Forrest in 1854, and I remember the produce was a bay colt. She was at that time owned by H. L. Barker of Clinton, N. Y., who sold her and the colt to Mr. Alexander. When the colt was three or four years old, Mr. Alexander sold it to English parties for \$10,000, and it was taken to England, where it was killed by lightning the next year, I think.

Mr. Barker now has an oil painting of that colt which was painted in England and presented to Mr. Alexander and from him to Mr. Barker. It is a fine large painting, showing the points of both Edwin Forrest and Madame Temple, as I recollect them. Mr. Barker takes much pride in showing this picture to his many friends in Clinton, N. Y., as about 45 years have passed since he sold that colt.

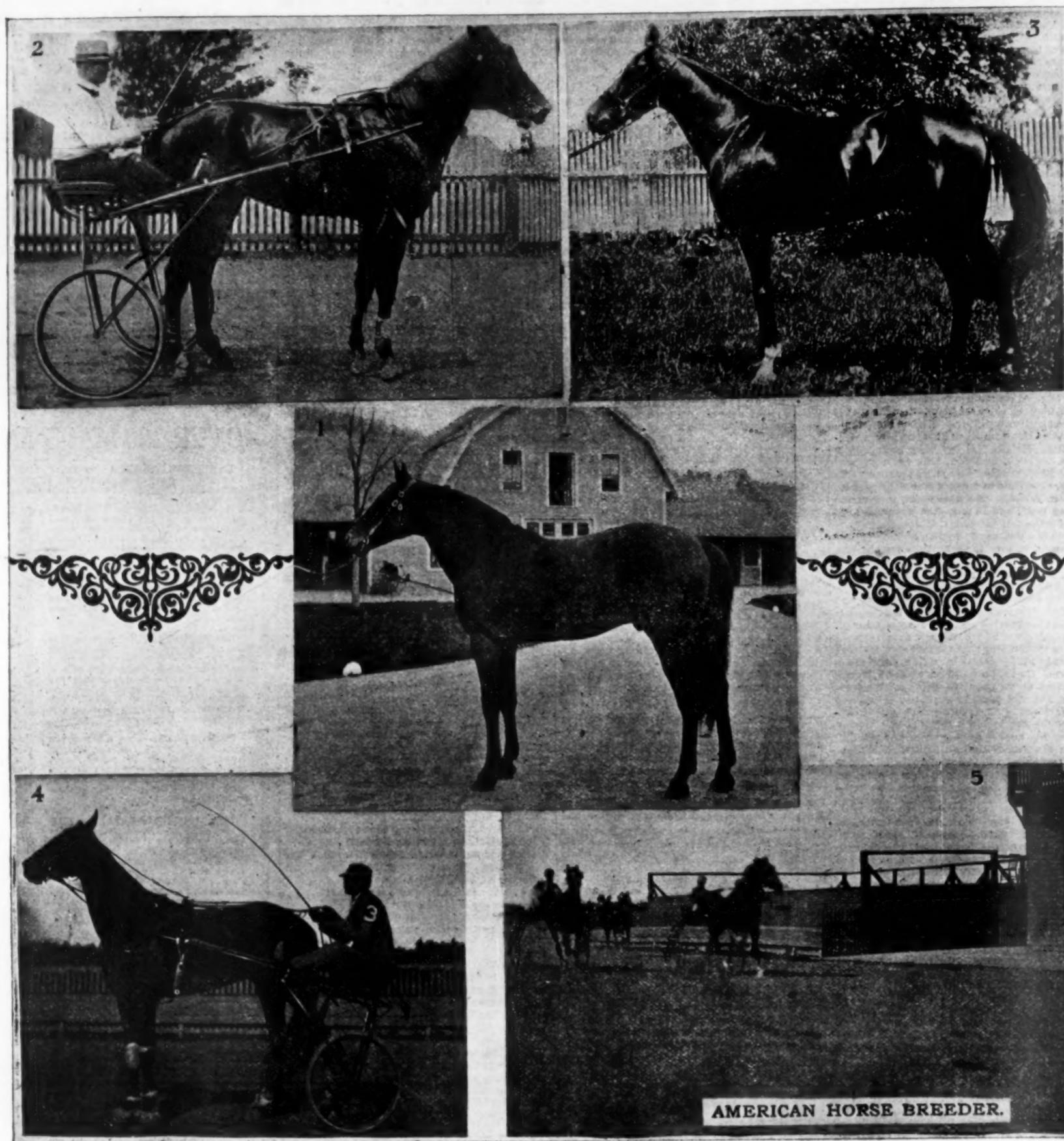
GEORGE P. FLOYD,
The Centurian Trainer and
Driver.

Charley Taylor, the Vermont trainer and driver, is receiving rather rough usage from some of the horse papers. A few months ago they were picturing Charley as being 90 years of age, and now they have got him in the 90-year notch. If they keep on they will soon have him beyond the age that Methuselah was when he passed in his checks. They don't seem to want Charley to grow old peacefully, but are anxious to keep piling the years thickly upon him till his light goes out. They say he is as spry as a cat at 90 years of age, and that he can jump a six-rail fence like a gazelle. "Just think of it" a man in his 100th year driving and campaigning trotters.

It is a shame to treat Charley in such a manner. It is a well-known fact among Charley's friends that he never drank a drop of liquor, never used tobacco in any way, and that he was never married, directly or indirectly. Now some day Charley may take a notion to hitch up with one of those corn-fed girls in Vermont, take a partner for life and raise a family of children, but if ever those maidens in that section should get hold of the yarn that Charley is a centenarian, it would certainly upset his "applecart" and interfere with his matrimonial prospects.

I have known Charley for the past 40 years, and if he has passed the four-score notch of life, you can take my word, I first met Charley at Montgomery, Ala., during 1859; he was then caring for the chestnut mare Miller's Damsell (228). He went South that year with Nick Dayne, who owned and drove the mare in her race while in the South. Dayne sold the mare during 1860 to Green Jourdan of Augusta, Ga., and Charley Taylor went with the mare. He spent most of the winter of 1859-60 in Montgomery at our stable, and at that time he was not over 40 or 41 years of age.

Charley commenced to drive and handle trotters about 1863. One of the first prominent trotters that he handled was the gray mare Snow Flake (222). He campaigned her during 1871-2. Snow Flake got her record up in Vermont in 1871, over a track that was about 100 yards short of a mile. The management promised that no time should be given in the race. With that understanding Taylor entered Snow Flake, Jerry Drew entered bay gelding Jerry Drew, and I drove the black horse Danville Boy. Snow Flake won the race in three heats, and, contrary to agreement, 222 was announced as her time. The editor of one of the New York horse papers happened to be present and worked himself into the stand as judge of the race. He insisted that the time should stand against the mare, although the track was 100 yards short. He published



AMERICAN HORSE BREEDER.

SOME OF THE FASTEST TROTTERS OF THE SEASON.

2. CRESCUS, 2.07 1-4, winner at Glens Falls, N. Y.
3. TOMMY BRITTON, 2.08, winner at Davenport, Ia.
4. X. L.'S BROTHER, 2.16 3-4, one of the fastest 3-year-old trotters of the year.
5. LUCRATIVA, winning first heat at trot, Rigby.

the time in his paper. Under the circumstances, it was an injustice to Mr. Taylor and his mare, but Charley was obliged to swallow the dose. It threw his mare out of the class she belonged to.

Charley has campaigned other trotters successfully. He is one of the most faithful caretakers of his horses that I ever saw. You would always find him with his horses night and day. He usually did all the work on the horses that he drove, and never trusted to others to do any part of the business. His morals are as pure as the "beamish snow." It is a pity to try to run him into his grave by advertising him as a curmudgeon and scolding his matrimonial prospects. I hope they will give him a rest on the age business and let him die a natural death many years hence.

GEORGE P. FLOYD,
The Late Robert Bonner's
Horses.

It was my good fortune one day last week, while passing the late Robert Bonner's place at East View, N. Y., to have an invitation extended me to look over the stock there. It can be plainly seen that Mr. Bonner's ideas are still carried out, and that the horses are getting conditioned so as to be ready for the November sale.

The historic old mare Maud S. (2082) seems to be in good health and looks well. She is allowed to run in the centrefield of the three-quarter mile track, which will probably be her last resting place. Sunol (2082), her stallion companion, is being jogged, and will likely be sold under the hammer in November.

There seems to have been an argument in regard to the ability of horses to go a fast mile, but at his time was faster than his calculateurs, there must have been some enjoyment on the part of Robert Bonner when he came the nearest to the time. There are enclosed in large brackets guesses on Flora's mare, Robert Bonner guessed 2.135. F. Bonner guessed 2.175, A. A. Bonner guessed 2.142, and the horse finished the miles as per the handwriting of Robert Bonner in 2.113.

On July 19, 1879, when Edwin Forrest pulled a wagon in 2.162, Mr. Bonner wrote over the same, "Fastest wagon record in the world."

As there were hundreds of work-outs it was very pleasing to note the precise time, the time of each and the name of the horse making it kept, and the accuracy of all the quarters. It surely was a pleasant a-t-morn's recreation and quite edifying.

Hudson. A short walk from the entrance to the track brought us to the historic stand where the late Robert Bonner stood and where his horses, and upon all the bards that serve as a roof for the building can plainly be seen M. Bonner's handwriting, marking the time and name of each horse and the date.

Following are some of the speed trials dates and drivers:

June 8, 1878, Pocahontas, .34, 1.985, 1.425, 2.175.

Aug. 23, 1878, Graton, .33, 1.07, 1.492.

Aug. 16, 1878, Mand Macey, mile 2.17.

Made in 2.125 in 1878.

Aug. 7, 1879, Edwin Forrest, mile 2.112, John Murphy driving.

July 17, 1879, Mr. Bonner drove Edwin Forrest's wagon a mile in 2.15.

Aug. 10, 1879, Mr. Bonner drove Mand S. in 2.145.

Aug. 17, 1879, Mr. Bonner drove Edwin Forrest's wagon a mile in 2.15.

Aug. 24, 1879, Mr. Bonner drove Mand S. in 2.145.

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Hudson. Prices of good horses are well maintained in the Chicago market, judging by the following extract from The Horseman of recent date:

Professional dealers in coach horses report unusual activity in the harness horse market. Private parties are filling their wants from reputable dealers, rather than at the expense and risk of buying horses from unknown and obscure dealers. Some of the sales were conducted by Mr. Tichenor, of Chicago, who has a deal with a wealthy horseman at Macon, Mo., for a fancy four-in-hand team for \$6000. They also shipped two brown geldings to a millionaire horseman in Boston to mate two other horses, with the agreement if the animals came up to representations, they were to receive a draft for \$6000 for each gelding. \$1000 for \$12,000 and two of the sold and represented certain horses are an eloquent argument of the strong hold of the coach horse market.

It must be considered, however, that these horses are among the topnotchers of a collection of upwards of 300 high-class animals. They were not horses selected at random, but were high-class individuals that had been especially bred for the harness horse market.

It is a favorable commentary on the intense love of the horse among Americans when fandlers will pay such exorbitant prices for coach horses for pleasure use. Ellsworth & McNair are enlarging their coach and scene horse department, and are now negotiating for a 400-acre farm, well equipped with paddocks, a driving school, and track, located in Ohio, for their enterprise. They report a good demand and several sales during the week as satisfactory purchases.

One of the best weeks of the year has just closed in the coach horse classes, the arrival of several new foreign buyers lending strong vitality to the market. By far the best consignment was offered by the well-known dealer, P. A. Immen, Camp Point, Ill. The horses were driving-bred coaches of the best type, and were

in Thursday's auction. Mr. Montooth had been engaged in advertising the sale and the names of horses for the market. The offerings included a stylish bay gelding, 16 hands, taken by J. B. Blake for \$225. M. H. Tichenor paid \$260 for a brown colt, 15.2 hands, five years old, with rare beauty of outline, was negotiated to G. W. Leiby, Fashion stables, Chicago, for \$285. M. H. Tichenor also purchased a five-year-old chestnut gelding, 16 hands, for \$200.

A brown gelding, 15.8 years, with a conformation showing unusual substance, was taken by G. W. Crawford, Astwater, Michigan, for \$100. The horse was a well-bred gelding, six years, was purchased down to G. W. Leiby for \$200. This animal weighs 1900 pounds, and in style and action possessed admirable qualities for the show ring. A very stylish bay gelding, 16 hands, five years, with rare beauty of outline, was purchased by J. H. Blake for \$275. An elegant bay gelding, 15.3 hands, six years, was purchased by J. H. Blake for \$275. A well-bred gelding, 15.8 hands, five years old, with great beauty of outline and commanding action, was taken by J. H. Blake for \$285. The balance of the consignment sold at a range of \$125 to \$165, in the majority of the best animals being purchased on foreign account.

J. T. Gould consigned to Marsh & Kenyon a lot of trotting-bred coach horses sired by Hatala, that was well received by the trade. One bay gelding, 15.2 hands, five years old, was sold to John Gilman, Chicago, for \$450.

This animal possessed four white feet, a large star in the forehead, and was the making in outline and action of a blue-ribbon winner in the show ring. A well-matched pair of bay geldings, 15.8 hands, five years, was also taken by Mr. Gilman for \$450. A high-going bay gelding, 15.8 hands, six years, was purchased by W. L. Leiby for \$450. The balance of the offerings sold for \$115 to \$175.

It is evident that it is the good-sized, smoothly-turned animal with high knee action which meets with the most ready sale, and farmers in New England who are raising horses for the market should bear that fact in mind.

By making good-sized horses of Morgan descent, which have the true Morgan conformation and action, with large, handsome, tritely stallions that are good knee actors, quite a proportion of the produce will possess the qualities mentioned above.

Worcester (Mass.) Notes.

Did you ever see such weather, especially when men have to toll and horses have to trot? Well, the Readville meeting is over, and the Worcester knowings ones who picked the winners are as scarce as hen's teeth.

Friend Dr. Frost is as sure a winner as anybody who goes to the races, and he says it will be hard work to place the winners at Readville.

I met Fred Lapham the other day. He informed me that the mare had been taken away from John Kervick. Why this was done I know not, and perhaps does at present own the pacing mare Marjorie. He informed me that the mare had been taken away from John Kervick. Why this was done I know not, and perhaps does at present own the pacing mare Marjorie. He informed me that the mare had been taken away from John Kervick. Why this was done I know not, and perhaps does at present own the pacing mare Marjorie. He informed me that the mare had been taken away from John Kervick. Why this was done I know not, and perhaps does at present own the pacing mare Marjorie.

Our new race track is assuming great proportions, and before snow flies will be finished. Then what? Will the Driving Club lease it? Ask John Watson, and when he gives an opinion it's dollars to doughnuts that no one will know any more about it than he did before.

From Webster comes the news that Dr. Olin of Southbridge has sold his paper Red Bird to Sinclair Sinclair, and he is to be used on the road. That is certainly a new stamp.

It is around and about these islands that the stamer plows its way, and the primitive ruggedness that the shore line presents is as ever. These islands are the abode of thousands of sea birds, who delight in the variety of scenic and social attractions with which the shore line presents. The stamer plows its way, and the primitive ruggedness that the shore line presents is as ever. These islands are the abode of thousands of sea birds, who delight in the variety of scenic and social attractions with which the shore line presents.

September is at all times the best to visit the lake, for the autumn foliage and the wonderful clear atmospheric surroundings are a combination that is sure to bring delightful impressions.

The Boston & Maine Railroad publishes a Lake Book which tells of Lake Winnipesaukee and thereabout interesting, and for a two-cent stamp. Get it at the Boston & Maine Post Office, Boston, Mass. Used at the best stable. Ask for it.

GLOSMIRE CO., Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH Company guarantees every watch-movement it turns out against any defect in material or construction. That guaranty holds good the world over. One WALTHAM movement, the "RIVERSIDE" is within the reach of every one; it will keep accurate time and will last a lifetime. Any retail dealer will supply this movement in any quality of case desired either for ladies or gentlemen.

For sale by all retail jewelers

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, sent free on request.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

Bird at Southbridge in a tent, and had his driver decked with blue and gold, is a John R. Gentry, much to the satisfaction of the farmers, but when Red Bird met against anything in his class the blue and gold did not stand for much, as he generally took the other fellow's dust.

There is to be an attempt by the popular manager of the Park Theatre to picture many of the prominent drivers and horses on the boulevard in the vi a scope, and an artist is to go over and take them. As long as there is no danger of making a record for the horses every owner will be more than willing to bantam.

A few days ago, "Old Sport" had occasion to visit Brookfield, and it called to mind a character now dead and gone—the old horse trader, Joe Goddard. Twenty-five years and every race track in this vicinity knew Joe Goddard and his horse Woodchuck. This horse could trot fast and was driven by a French boy called "Rat." When the race was close, Joe would get in the stretch and call out in a stentorian voice, "Rat, let him go! Woodchuck, Woodchuck! And if Woodchuck won Joe would treat the crowd.

It is related one time that Joe went to buy a horse from a man named Spooner. Said he, "Mr. Spooner, I will give you my note for that horse and if I don't pay you can keep the note." But Joe and Woodchuck both have gone the way of all flesh.

Also Liberal Premiums for Agricultural, Field and Garden Products.

Price Lists mailed upon request. Effective September 25th.

WILLIAM HANRAHAN, Secy., P. O. Box 1425, Providence, R. I.

THE 1899... RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR, OCTOBER 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Will be pre-eminently An Animal Show

IT OFFERS IN PREMIUMS

\$3,500 for Horses, Open Air Horse Show